

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 24 1857.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The first lawful Governor has been installed in office in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas. His name is Alfred Wade, and he is the first Governor of the Choctaw nation under their republican constitution. From a letter describing the inauguration, which is published in the Fort Smith Herald, it seems that the ceremony took place at the capital in presence of a large concourse of people and the Senate and House of Representatives, as also of the United States agent, General D. H. Cooper. The oath of office was repeated in both English and Choctaw. It was administered by Judge Ashley Burns, of the Supreme Court. By the same letter we also learn that the other national officers had been duly qualified and entered upon the duties of their posts, as follows: Secretary, Joseph A. Hall; Auditor, William B. Pitchlynn; Treasurer, John Page; Attorney, Coleman Cole. Subsequently the Legislature organized by electing the Hon. Tandy Walker, President of the Senate, and the Hon. Wm. Reebuck, Speaker of the House, and proceeded to prepare and enact a complete set of laws. The Cherokees have an executive officer who is called Principal Chief. What led to the present reorganization of the Choctaws we are not informed. They occupy the southern part of the Indian territory, bordering Texas and Arkansas. The Red river, which is their southern boundary, is well settled in Texas. As the Indians refuse to unite together in one common organization, and protested against a proposition made in Congress to that effect, perhaps the idea may be entertained of separating the northern part of Texas between the 33d parallel and Red River, and uniting it with the Choctaw nation, so as to form a State. There is now population enough in that region to secure admission into the Union. As yet, however, there has been no open movement to that effect, though probably the ensuing session of Congress may bring it to light among the other territorial projects now in agitation.

Mr. Barnes.—Learn from the New York Tribune that Mr. E. F. Barnes of that city has now in successful operation a new telegraphic machine. Mr. Barnes, in connection with Mr. Zook, brought out a machine in this city some years ago, which was declared an infringement on the Morse patent. We are glad that Mr. B. has at last succeeded in perfecting an instrument which is entirely of his own invention. The peculiarities of this new patent are several, among which may be named the following: 1st. It requires no skill to use it, and any person can operate with it on the first trial correctly and satisfactorily. 2d. It writes in alphabetical characters, though worked by a single person with ease and rapidity. 3d. The machinery is very simple and very strong, and not at all liable to get out of order. 4th. It is not deranged by thunder-storms, but can be worked with equal fidelity in all weathers. 5th. Being very simple, it is very inexpensive.

The difficulties arising from atmospheric electrical disturbances are removed by the employment in the main telegraphic circuit of a vessel of acidulated water, through which the wire passes, having some attachments by which the atmospheric electricity is drawn from the wire and dissipated into the atmosphere again. In that portion of Barnes's telegraph denominated the mutator, which is in the main telegraphic circuit, there is such a combination with a permanent electro-magnet, that the greatest of all difficulties in stormy weather, that of adjusting the magnet, is removed, as the mutator is self-adjusting to an almost entire extent, and a line of telegraph can be successfully operated by its use when all other magnets are unmanageable.

The inventor expects that these instruments, in addition to the ordinary employment, will be extensively used by newspaper offices, merchants, and brokers, as they require no skill in handling and cost but little. Every man his own telegrapher!

THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.—This new steamship of the Collins line sailed from New York for Liverpool, on her first voyage, on Monday last. The following general description of her machinery and power, dimensions and capacity, and cost is interesting:

The machinery of the Adriatic consists of two of the largest oscillating engines that have ever been constructed; they are of the technical horse-power of 1,500, but in reality they are equal to 2,800 or 3,000. There are eight principal boilers, each with furnaces ranged side by side, so that the whole number of furnaces is forty-eight. Besides these there are two extra boilers to be used when desired. The vessel will carry, for the supply of her boilers during a single passage across the Atlantic, from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of coal. She is supplied with patent condensers, the cold water running through 12,000 square feet of copper pipes, condensing the steam in a saving, as it is said, nearly \$75,000 per annum in fuel and wear and tear when the ship is running. The piston rods are fifteen inches in diameter, and the shaft twenty inches in diameter, of solid wrought iron. The furnaces require from fifty to sixty firemen and coal passers, and no less than six engineers will be required to attend the engines. The wheels are each forty feet in diameter and twelve feet face, and have a dip of from eight to ten feet.

In bulk the Adriatic is 354 feet in length, or nine feet longer than the United States frigate Niagara; fifty feet broad, and thirty-three feet two inches in depth. She measures 5,900 tons, or 700 tons more than the Niagara, \$60 more than the Vanderbilt, and 2,900 more than the Atlantic. She has accommodations for about four hundred passengers, three hundred of them being first-class.

Her working force numbers one hundred and eighty-eight men.

The cost of this superb ship, it is said, has been nearly a million of dollars.

SUBMARINE RAILWAY EXPLORATION IN MAILLEFET'S AEROSTATIC TUBULAR DIVING BELL.—The exploration of the two tracks of ways, of the submarine railroad, at Hunter's Point, was made on Monday, in Maillefet's new bell, with entire success. The object of the exploration was to ascertain whether the two large iron sheaves, placed upon the track two months ago, were in working order. To ascertain this, the Aerostatic Tubular Diving Bell was floated over the sheaves in eighteen feet water, and lowered by allowing the air to escape from the outer shell. The experiment was witnessed by a number of engineers and divers, with great interest. As soon as the bell had been lowered, the men entered it by the tube, the upper portion of which remained above the surface, and proceeded with their work. When they came up, they said the light admitted through the tube enabled them to see clearly what was below, and to do their work. What surprised those on shore most was their announcement that they heard what was said on shore, 150 feet distant. The divers remained below five hours, when they came out to dine, and then returned and remained five hours longer cutting and boring timbers. Having finished their work, they came up again, and spoke in high terms of the success of the experiment. While in it, the operator has at all times an opening, through valved man-holes in the tube, to above the surface, to which he can get out without external assistance, or without moving the bell. The area of the bell used is 33 feet at the bottom, which affords sufficient working space for four men at a time.—*N. Y. Times.*

ITEMS.

Beautiful Extract.—Helping a handsome young lady out of mud hole.

Iron Pavement.—The New York papers state that workmen are now engaged in putting down an iron pavement. The contractors receive \$6.35 per square yard, and 37 cents for guttering.

The Hard Times and the Horse Market.—Hard times have very sensibly affected the horse market; and those who, a few months since, bought on a speculation, find themselves unable to sell without a ruinous discount from original cost, if at all; while to keep them is no less ruinous than to sell. The New York Evening Post says that at the semi-weekly horse auction held in Crosby street, horses which in ordinary times would be held at \$100 or \$150 each, were struck down at \$20 or \$50, and one animal, capable of much service on a farm or before a dray, was struck off at \$8.

A Tender Reproof.—A very little boy had one day done wrong, and was sent, after parental correction, to ask in secret the forgiveness of his Heavenly Father. His offence had been passion. Anxious to hear what he would say, his mother followed to the door of his room. In lisping accents she heard him ask to be made better, never to be angry again; and then, with childlike simplicity, he added, "Lord, make me's temper better too."

Scientific authorities are beginning to doubt the permanence of suspension bridges. The recent fall of two in Canada, at the Montmorency Falls and the other at the Desjardins Canal, has led to investigations, which indicate that the incessant vibratory movements to which the iron supports are subjected, together with the action of the elements, cause a granulation and loss of tenacity in the iron wire which must in the end destroy its supporting power. If the results are reliable, the fall of any suspension bridge is only a question of time. It is to be hoped that the ablest scientific minds will probe the matter thoroughly.—*Boston Watchman.*

Manufacure of Sardines.—An Edinburgh paper says that large quantities of sprats are weekly sent to London from the east coast of Scotland to be manufactured into sardines. Young herrings are also used for the same purpose.

Romantic.—Twenty-five years ago (in 1831), two brothers, named Wright, machinists, were working at Dayton, and one of them became attached to a young girl named Muntz, who was then living in the family of a Mr. Wm. Machib. The two brothers afterwards worked for Ross Wiman & Co., of Baltimore, and finally became interested in the enormous contracts of that firm for stocking the St. Petersburg and Moscow railway, went out there and both became very rich. Ten years ago the brother who was interested in Miss Muntz died in London, leaving her by will \$10,000. Miss Muntz left Dayton for Preble county years ago, and, though she has been advertised for, has not come forward to claim the legacy. The surviving brother was at Dayton last week, and left there for Eaton, hoping to hear some tidings of her.

A SYMPATHIZER WITH THE SUFFERERS.

A SINGULAR CASE.—The following touch story comes to us from a correspondent, and is apparently well authenticated:

A young man named Anzel Bowen, living in the village of Westerly, was passing along the road into the village on the 29th of October, about midday, and suddenly he experienced an indescribable sensation.

He lost first his sight, and then his speech, and finally his sense of hearing. He remained confined in the middle of the road, knowing not which way to turn, and was found soon after by one of his acquaintances, who tried to arouse him, but without effect.

Various methods were practiced,

such as firing pistols and making loud noises close to him, but he did not notice them. He was taken home and fed as one would feed a child. Thus he continued till Sunday, Nov. 15. As the family were about to attend church, Bowen's sight was restored to him in a manner as quick and mysterious as that by which he had lost it. He went to church and carried a small slate on which he wrote; as soon as the music commenced he was seen to start; when the minister concluded the services Bowen began to read the writing on the slate aloud, to the infinite surprise of all present. He returned to his home as well as he ever was.—*Providence Journal, 17th.*

The strange story from Westerly that we published yesterday is confirmed by people from the village. The man's name is Bourne. He has been dissipated, and while walking he fancied that he heard a voice bidding him go to church. He replied, that rather than obey the command, he would be deaf and dumb; whereupon his speech and sight and hearing failed him, and were restored in the way that we related yesterday. It was probably a case of strongly excited imagination, and perhaps, after his sense came back, he concluded to make a good thing out of it. It has been admitted into the church, and many people look upon it as a miracle that may be placed by the side of the conversion of St. Paul. We hope it will be as lasting.

Providence Journal, 18th.

IMPROVEMENT IN RAILROAD TRACKS AND CAR WHEELS.—Mr. Baxter Watson, of this city, has left at the Mercury office the model of an invention, for which a caveat has been some time filed in the Patent Office, the purpose of which is, the turning of curves without friction.

It is well understood that, in turning a curve on a rail, the inner track, or line of rails, being shorter than the outer, yet required to be traversed in the same time, no little friction takes place between the wheels and the rails, causing great wear and tear to both road and cars, besides increasing the danger of accidents. Mr. Watson proposes to remedy this difficulty by laying the inner higher than the outer rail, and of a wider gauge than on the straight part of the track; the car wheels, at the same time, being constructed of a conical form, or rather with a double track.

As the car reaches the commencement of the curve the smaller tread of the inner wheel takes the elevated rail, which is laid on a broader gauge than the straight track by about the width of the rail.

This wheel—which is to describe an arc of a circle in the same time that the outer describes the corresponding arc of a larger one—thus becomes, for the time, smaller than the other in a ratio proportioned to the difference in the length of the curves, and so, though moving with the larger wheel, neither of them drags or is retarded by the other.

On leaving the curve for the straight track, the larger tread of the inner wheel falls at once upon the lower rail of the narrow gauge.

Besides this peculiarity in construction, the axles are connected by diagonal rods, so situated a manner as to be always at right angles with the track, or two points towards the center of the curve.

The power is claimed for this improvement of turning a curve of twenty-five feet radius, or passing down one side and returning up the other, of a street sixty feet wide.

Mr. Watson, the inventor, is already well known in Mobile as a skillful engineer and an ingenious mechanician, and the model before us, constructed entirely by himself, is finished with all the neatness and accuracy of a piece of philosophical apparatus.

It will be forwarded without delay to the Patent Office.—*Mobile Mercury.*

From the Boston Ledger, Nov. 17.

A COLORED WOODMAN CASE.—A very pretty and charming English woman came to this country not long since, with her husband. Being both of very industrious habits the man soon obtained a situation as coachman, which position he now fills very faithfully and satisfactorily, and is, in his own humble way, a very worthy, honest man. His wife, wishing undoubtably to assist in maintaining the family, hired a small shop in the neighborhood of Garden street, and established herself in business as a milliner and dress maker; and being a woman of excellent taste, rather engaging and pleasant without, soon commanded a pretty good share of custom. But, unfortunately, perhaps, her shop was located in close proximity to a large building inhabited by a community of colored persons, with whom she

soon became on very friendly terms.

Among the af'red colored people was a robust, heavy-built, smut-favored darkey, in whom our Englishwoman soon seemed to take a very great interest—in fact a very deep interest—so much so that at a time which he is employed to drive was often seen in front of the charming milliner's shop door. *En passant*, we will here remark, our fair Englishwoman practiced what she preached, and became a communicant at the colored church in West Center street, where she was wont to attend regularly.

The talk at last grew so loud as to reach the ears of the shepherd, of whose flock she was supposed to be one of the whitest lambs. Accordingly the reverend man took frequent observations, and, becoming satisfied that the woman was faithless, to her husband, informed him of the fact. The breaking of such intelligence to him aroused all the John Bull in his original purity—that his wife should get up a *lason* with a buck nigger—that the mother of his two children should be the sport of a greasy darkey—was altogether too much for his patient spirit. A scene was inevitable—and a scene came off—the result of which was, that one day our darkey, while making his way toward the shop of his white Dulcinea, observed a plethoric-locking man, with a huge horse pistol, making toward him, and, not liking his appearance, put the whip to his horse and was soon out of the way.

The lady went to Albany to visit some friends, where she stayed long enough to allow her husband's rage to cool, but now has returned to the arms of her "bigge lord," and has given up the millinery business, while her better half keeps that horse pistol well loaded for the especial benefit of the dark Lorraine who has thrown such a black cloud over the memory of his domestic happiness. To crown the whole, Sister—has been excommunicated from the colored church, of which she was formerly a bright and shining light, on account of "errors not consistent with a religious life."

[For the Evening Bulletin.]

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I noticed in a city paper of yesterday a very valuable suggestion, which I would like to bring to the notice of our many benevolent readers; it is of great importance to those among us who are suffering from the rigors of the winter—who are without work, and destitute of fuel, and clothing in this bitterly cold weather, and who are not even supplied with sufficient food. What I allude to, is the suggestion, that, on Thanksgiving Day, when all our churches will be thrown open for the purpose of thanking God for His many mercies and blessings to us, a collection be taken up for the relief of those who are suffering from want of food, fuel, and clothing. How appropriate to the occasion! I hope that the idea will commend itself to all who feel thankful to God for many kindnesses to them, who are warmly lodged and clothed and well fed, and I feel sure that they will give heartily and abundantly to this good object, remembering that many who now suffer are able and willing and anxious to work, but cannot get employment wherewith to provide the necessities of life.

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Providence Journal, 18th.

A. SUMNER & CO.,

No. 101 Fourth st.,

Between Market and Jefferson Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY.

feb 12 1857

may 28 1857

Piano-Fortes! Piano-Fortes!

Purchasers should not fail to see our large stock of Piano-Fortes, which we are now selling at prices unprecedentedly low.

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Goods, 539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

n21 j&b

Violins! Violins! Violins!

OLD Italian, French, and German Violins of all styles for sale at unusually low prices.

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,

Importers of Musical Goods, 539 Main st., between Second and Third st.

n21 j&b

New Music and Musical Goods.

Just received this day all the latest publications of the principal Music Publishers in the United States by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,

Publishers of Music.

n21 j&b

SUPERB BLANKETS, CHEAP.

WE have a large stock of Bed Blankets, also Negro Blankets, which we will sell at prices unprecedentedly low.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Boxes,
Trunks, Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

May 25 d&w&ow&bd&v

\$30,000!

DRY GOODS!

At Retail for Cash!

AT AND BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION

**IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.**

Owing to the great derangement of currency and business,

CRUTCHER & MILLER,
Importers and Jobbers of
SILK and FANCY GOODS,

MAIN STREET,
Have determined upon offering AT RETAIL FOR CASH
their large and magnificent stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS FOR 30 DAYS,
and for this purpose have taken the new store-room under
MASONIC TEMPLE,

Jefferson street,
Two doors below Fourth,
AND WILL OPEN ON

Monday, the 2d day of November,

2,000 YDS BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;
5,000 YDS RICH FANCY DELAINES;

3,000 YDS RICH PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES;

1,000 YDS RICH PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES;

2,000 YDS PLAIN COBURGS;

1,000 YDS NEW STYLE BAYADERE PLAIDS;

1,000 YDS NEW STYLE CASIMERE PLAIDS;

1,000 YDS SILK STRIPED POPLINS;

Together with a great variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, AND CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK
CLOAKING, VELVETS, LINENS, JACQUETS,
CAMBRICS, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

The Money of all Solvent Banks will be re-
ceived. Only one price.

Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.
029 b&bd

A. J. HARRINGTON,
No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of
Havana Cigars

AND
CHEWING TOBACCO.
Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.

A share of public patronage solicited. a26 b&bd

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices No.
72 Third Street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-
tions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior
manner. s17 w1& d2

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME
TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR
THE SEASON!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-
CUSE and GARDENIA Mines, which, with our regu-
lar supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make out as-
sortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are
uniform and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.
m24 b&bd

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new
block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of
same. Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
d24 b&bd

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out from 100 to 120
Pianos weekly. We would like to
inform our wholesale and retail pur-
chasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the
increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully
refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have
derived the highest awards and commendation
from the *Philanthropist*, *Piano and New York*, and *Boston*.

Fashionable Amusements, with a Review of Rev. Dr.
Bellows's Lecture on the Theater. 75c.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON,
Third street, near Market.

The Greatest Book of the Age.

**THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD OBJECTIVELY CON-
SIDERED,** being the first part of *Theology Considered* as a Science of Positive Truth both Inductive and
Deductive, by Robt J. Breckinridge, D. D., LL. D. Price
82c.

Life Studies, or How to Live, by Rev. John Baillie.
40c.

Adolph Monot's Farewell to his Friends and to the
Church. 50c.

The Life and Labors of the Rev. T. H. Callandert, LL.
D. by Rev. Horatio Hinsdale. 81c.

Miss and Charlie, or a Week's Holiday at Rydale Rectory,
with Illustrations. 75c.

Fashionable Amusements, with a Review of Rev. Dr.
Bellows's Lecture on the Theater. 75c.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON,
Third street, near Market.

**NUGENT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH AND EN-
GLISH and French Pocket Dictionary,** containing all the
words in general use, for sale by C. HAGAN & CO.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN, containing Hints to
Sportsmen, Notes on Shooting and the Habits of the
Wild Fowls of America, by E. J. Lewis, M. D. Price \$2.
n5 j&b

New and Interesting
LIFE of James M'NAGHTEN, by Mrs. Helen C. Knight,
Author of *Memoirs of Hannah More*. \$1.25.

A Book for Youth—The Poor Boy and the Merchant
Prince, or Elements of Success, drawn from the life
and character of the late Amos Lawrence, by W. M. Thay-
er. 75c.

Illustrations of Scripture, suggested by a tour through
the Holy Land, by Prof. Hackett, of the Newton Theologi-
cal Institute. \$1.

CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

GOLD PENS.

JUST received, a large supply of the most approved
makes, with or without holders, different sizes, and at
rates far below our heretofore prices.

CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

THE FREE MASON'S MANUEL, a Companion for
the Initiated, by Rev. R. J. Stewart. Price \$1.25.
For sale by C. HAGAN & CO.

UNCURRENT MONEY WANTED.

We are taking in exchange for HATS,
CAPS, and LADIES' HATS, and
FANCY FURNISHINGS, notes of all solvent
banks of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio,
and Tennessee at par.

CRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
455 Main street.

NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF FINE
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Including all grades in the finest order of
CARPETING,

OF all widths,
CURTAIN MATERIAL, &c., &c.,

Just received by C. DUVAL & CO.,

537 Main street.

GOLD PENS.

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and Tennessee at par.

CRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
455 Main street.

MISSISSIPPI'S KID SLIPPERS with roses.

LATEST NEWS.

THE THERMOMETER.

6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.

18 15 20 32

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort—6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Lafayette and Waycross—4 P. M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.

and 8 A. M.

Cincinnati and the East, and via Indianapolis to the

ast. Chicago, and St. Louis—at 7 A. M.

St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi R. R., and via

Indianapolis to the East. Chicago, and St. Louis—at 12:45

A. M.

St. Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express—at

Nashville—6 A. M. and 3 P. M.—The 6 o'clock A. M.

train connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth

Cave, Boiling Spring, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elizabethtown, and Frankfort, and to Lexington, and every day with stages for Springfield, Lebanon, Cincinnati, and Greencastle.

Portland—Every 10 minutes.

STEAMBOATS—REGULAR PARCELS.

Cincinnati and Louisville—at 12 M.

St. Louis—Irregular.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green River—Irregular.

Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but

generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Baltimore and Hagerstown—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun-
days excepted).

Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.

Frederick—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.

Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 9 A. M. (Sun-
days excepted). Office at the New Albany and Salem

R. R., No. 355 Main st.

THE LOSS OF THE RAINBOW. — Our dispatches

give a partial list of the persons lost on the Rain-
bow.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Tuesday, Nov. 24.—Mi-
chael Milan and John O'Brien, stealing a quantity of feathers. Accused waived an examination and gave bail in \$500 each to answer.

Charles Sullivan, assault on Jerry McCormick.

McCormick was struck on the head and has a dan-
gerous wound. Bail in \$200 to answer an assault.

Annie Botto, drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Charles Atkinson was arraigned for taking a few

articles of apparel from Mr. Jackman, for whose
family she had been working. Dismissed.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

GENTS' SOFT HATS—An extra article of Gents' Soft

Felt hats in store and for sale low by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS—Come to our city and

you are respectfully invited to view our varied assortment of the above-
named goods. We are offering them at prices to suit the

times. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH, PLUSH,
AND VEILY CLOTHS of all the different styles,
colors, and qualities for sale at greatly reduced
prices for cash at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

PRIMER NEGRO BOOTS made to our order
and sold by OWEN & WOOD, 455 Market st.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.

We would call the attention of

strangers and others visiting Louisville to our large and well-
stocked store of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, which we have made to order by the best
manufacturers.

OWEN & WOOD, 455 Market st., one door above Third.

FOURTH VOLUME of Debates of Congress

EVENING BULLETIN.

A VERY INTERESTING ARTICLE ON MULES.—By B. Monroe, Woodford Co., Kentucky.—Supposing that little is known among the generality of your readers as to the extent of the mule business in this State, I concluded it would not be uninteresting to them to learn concerning it, and something of the character of the beast itself, as I take it for granted they have not had an opportunity of learning all his physiological developments or temperaments.

The mule trade is one of the largest of Kentucky, and affords one of her chief sources of revenue.

The increasing demand for them in the South, among the sugar and cotton planters (which is owing, no doubt, to the great number of farms annually being opened in that section), affords a very eat'y solution for the eagerness and to stock growers launch into the trade, for it is a very heavy business, requiring a great deal of capital. The mule is fed from weaning time (which is generally at the age of five or six months), to the full extent of its capacity to eat, and that too on oats and corn, together with hay and fodder. In lieu of the long food, soiling is usually adopted in the summer, as they are kept confined in a pound or paddock, containing an acre or two of ground, which is usually partially shaded, in herds of one hundred or one hundred and fifty. In this way they are kept until the fall after they are two years old, receiving a sort of forcing, hot-house treatment. At this age they are taken to the southern market, not always by the feeders, but more generally by the speculator or 'trader,' where they are sold to the planters entirely unbroken. The planters are too cautious to buy a broke mule, lest it should prove to be an antiquated, broken down beast, fattened up, and sold for a young one—it is more difficult to judge of their age than that of a horse. The external marks of time and service are not generally so apparent upon them. But it is a small job to break a mule. It is only necessary to have a steady horse to work them with a second hand to drive them an hour or two to keep him up, after which he is considered ready for any service that the farmer may require of him. He may kick once or twice, but is unlike the spirited horse, who when his commences is apt to kick himself out of the harness before he stops.

There was in this county, in the year 1855, 2000 mules; in '56 there were 2888; the number in this county at present I have no means of ascertaining, but suppose it is at least as great, perhaps greater than in any previous year. The probabilities are that all of these, or as many, were fed in this county each year. The counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Clark, and Jessamine are engaged quite as extensively in the trade as this.

Besides the great number of mules fed annually in these counties, we supply New Orleans, New York and other cities with an immense amount of beef, mutton, and bacon. These facts being considered, you may readily imagine that we must, of necessity, be a grain-growing people. Such is the fact. Yet so extensive is the mule business, and so great are the profits upon feeding, that those engaged in the trade can afford to give 40cts. per bushel for corn, at least they say so, and cannot get it for less.

In this portion of Kentucky, a lot of mules is almost considered a legal tender; no man is afraid to buy mules at a little less than he thinks they are worth if he has anything to feed them on, for he knows that some buyer will come along in a few days and pay him a small profit on the first cost and the grain they have eaten. It is not unusual for a farmer to borrow money out of the banks on four or six months' time, to pay for a lot of mules to eat up his surplus of provender, knowing that it is more profitable to do so than to sell the surplus at home.

As a consequence of this great mania, if it might be so called, and which has now existed for several years, good horses have become comparatively scarce, saddle and harness horses commanding the most exorbitant prices, the sports of the turf were in a perfectly collapsed state, the best stallions were poorly patronized, and mares of finest form, the purest strain and most brilliant escutcheon were basely "prostituted to the force and ignoble embrace of the asinine ravisher."

The average price of weanlings is about seventy dollars. No. 1, from eighty to ninety, and exchange as high as one hundred and twenty. A good stallion may be ready for market.

Yearlings will suppose about one hundred dollars, owing to their quality. At twenty-three, if they are average select lots, a neighbor of mine is feeding a lot of one hundred for which I am told he has refused \$175.

But this is an extra lot, no doubt the best in Kentucky. The same gentleman gave a lot of \$300 for a two year old to work to his farm, and is working to his wagon on his farm, for which I am told he paid \$200 each. Another gentleman of this county sold a short time ago a two year old mare for \$400. But these are fancy prices for fancy mules; there is a small and inferior class of animals that are considered a sort of mule heads, and which the feeder won't buy if offered alone, and these are ones usually found in service on the farms.

But still forced by the scarcity and high price of mules, the Kentuckians would not use mules.

But in the last few years they have become common on the farm, pulling the plough and wagon, and occasionally a clever pair is seen in the carriage; some of them are pretty glib goers for an hour or two, when they get lazy and they will then take the lash "like a mule."

Persons who have tried them on their farms are better pleased with them than they say, than they thought they would be. They never get sick, rarely ever get lame, will do as much work as a horse which will cost twice as much money, and at the same time subsist on less and more inferior food, for a mule will work very well on wheat straw and corn stalks, whereas the horse must have grain as well as a good allowance of long food. They are better for our servants to handle, as they can stand neglect and violent treatment better than the horse, and a blemish, such as the loss of an eye, does not impair his value as much as that of the horse.

As to their temperament and peculiarities it is useless to say much; the world knows pretty much what it is. He is not so apt to run as the horse, but more apt to kick, viz: until broken. He is fond of company, is decidedly gregarious, and his attachments are quite as strong when once formed as those of the horse. It is almost impossible to confine one away from an associate. He will climb over the fence if practicable like a dog, or if more practicable creep through a crack, or worm himself under like a pig. An acquaintance of mine told me that he was in the habit of working a pair together, but on one occasion, wishing to use but one, he confined the other in a close stable, where as he thought he would be compelled to remain. But, on his return, he found, to his astonishment, that the perverse beast had ascended into the hay loft, which entering it had accomplished by first getting into the trough, and thence through the hole left for throwing the hay into the manger. The circumstance forcibly reminded him of the fact that the best laid schemes of mice and men

Aft again:

And at the same time convinced him that if perseverance will not overcome all things it will at least surmount a great many seemingly insurmountable obstacles.—*Veterinary Journal.*

Musical Instruments at Wholesale.

Just received a direct importation from the manufacturers of 8 cases Italian and French Violins, and bows; 5 cases French and Spanish Guitars, all styles; 4 cases best French Accordions, Flutes, and Polkas; 3 do Flutes, Clarinets, Flageolets, &c. 3 do best French Sax Horns, Cornets, Bugles, and Stage Drums; 2 do Italian, French, and English Guitars, Violin, and Violoncello Strings.

The above goods are the best we have ever been able to offer to the trade. Purchasers should call and examine our stock before purchasing.

D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Goods.

539 Main st., between Second and Third.

GENTS' FINE CALF, KIP, AND THICK BOOTS just received from the manufacturer and for sale cash for each \$1. OWEN & WOOD'S Shoe Emporium.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES of every variety received at OWEN & WOOD'S.

THE HOG MARKET.—Messrs. Hull, Hunt, & C. killed their first lot of hogs yesterday. They numbered a few hundred only. The total killed around the falls up to this time is 5,000 and at Cincinnati 20,000. The killing in number is fully 75 per cent. behind any former year, and the season will doubtless be greatly prolonged.

As to prices, the few hogs that have come in had been previously contracted for; \$5 cash for net weight could be obtained. In the country, buyers and sellers are at variance and very few transactions are taking place. We hear of two sales in Madison— one lot of 350 head at \$4 gross, 12 months without interest, and the other of 137 head at \$4 gross, 12 months with interest from the 1st of February. Also, 5,000 head, very heavy, in a town near the Illinois river, at \$4 net.

Prices at Cincinnati are higher, yesterday's quotations being \$5 50 to \$5 60. But the buyers there must have the hogs to fill November contracts.

The foreign news which was received early yesterday morning will have a tendency to depress the market.

At St. Louis, on Friday, several hundred head were received on previous contract. The price paid for heavy hogs was \$6 50, beyond which buyers were not disposed to go.

The Madison Courier, of last evening, has the following:

O'Neill Bayly & Co. commenced the hog slaughtering and packing season at the Crooked creek house on Friday.

Operations commenced this morning at the Mammoth Cave.

We have heard of no sales; the hogs now in the pens are lots contracted for or upon which advances have been made. Packers here do not consider the few forced sales at Cincinnati, to fill contracts, a fair indication of the market.

At Keokuk a pork-packing association has been organized, the object of which is, in the absence of currency, to purchase pork on the credit and paper of the company. About \$200,000 has been subscribed, and more is expected. There is no money to buy with, and prices are unsettled. One firm was offering \$3 50 per hundred.

At Nashville dealers were offering \$4 to \$5 net—rather a wide range.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Advertiser, of the 19th, says:

From a recent trip into the hog raising countries we learn that there are far more hogs in the country than was supposed a few months since—and that they will be heavily fat at all will admit when seeing the immense crops of corn in every portion of the State. In the early part of the season hogs were sold as high as 5@5 1/2 cts. gross, whereas now those prices would not be given now for hogs net. We learn that Messrs. Chandler & McCay have made purchases at \$4 net, and can buy any number at that price.

On the other hand, a Columbus (Geo.) paper says:

Hogs Scarce.—Would it not be well for Tennesseeans who are supplying the country north and east of us, to bring a portion of their hogs to Columbus? Pork is slaughtering and selling here at ten cents net. It does seem to us that it ought to be sold in Columbus at 8 cents net and pay a good profit.

At Atlanta, Georgia, three pork houses have been set in operation. They are carried on by J. J. Thrasher, N. L. Angier, and Holland & Davis.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.—At a late meeting, held in Rochester, of the Fruit Growers' Association of Western New York, Mr. Downing said the variety known as the Hudson River Antwerp was the only sort cultivated largely for the New York market. The product was from \$300 to \$500 per acre. Sold at wholesale at 10 cents a basket, and three baskets made a quart.

Mr. H. E. Hooker, at 10 cents a quart, found the yield here to be about \$140 per acre. Had taken correct account of one bed containing 16 rods—one-tenth on an acre, and containing 135 hills, four feet apart each way. The product was 200 quarts, which, at 12 1/2 cents per quart, would be \$25. Charging the cost of picking and marketing, manure and cultivation, and cost of plants, use of land, &c., at fair prices, there was left a clear profit of \$14 08 on this amount of land.

Mr. Hoag sold over one hundred quarts this season at 16 cents. Brinckle's Orange is not only the best fruit but bears altogether the best crop. Mr. H. did not think it firm enough to bear carriage a great distance. The plant is hardy, though he found that when covered in winter a better crop is produced, and finer. The Hudson River Antwerp killed back unless covered.

Mr. Elwanger, from many favorable reports received from the West, was led to believe that Brinckle's Orange was better adapted to that locality than any other variety. Mr. Barry had no doubt but raspberries could be raised for six cents a quart, but are so tender that they will not bear carriage, and therefore can only be raised largely in the vicinity of cities. Mr. Hoag and Mr. Langworthy recommended cutting the berries with scissors, as they will keep and bear carriage much better when gathered in this way.

Nathaniel Draper, of Rochester, had grown the Red and Yellow Antwerp on the same soil for twenty-five years. Used no manure during the time, but kept the weeds down and the canes tied to stakes. Never lost a crop, but plants taken from his beds and planted in highly manured soils have proved barren. Mr. Hoag and Mr. Hoag had noticed that high manuring was unfavorable to the production of fruit.

Mr. H. E. Hooker suggested that as there was now much interest felt in regard to the blackberry, it would be well for members to give their views in regard to its value, mode of cultivation, &c.

Mr. C. P. Bissell had an acre in cultivation. The young plants should have good roots. The first season, the branches spread on the ground; the second and third years, throw up strong shoots, and about the same distance in the rows. For training, the best way is to set posts and run two wires from post to post, to which the bearing canes should be tied. In the spring cut the canes back to about five feet, and also shorten the laterals to five or six buds, or they become so heavy with the weight of fruit as to break from the cane. The blackberry is over the canes may be unfed from the wire and allowed to fall by their own weight. When fully ripe the fruit was good, but persons often picked it before ripe.

Charles Hooker, of Rochester, said his plants were frozen back last winter; only the tops, however, were injured. It was difficult to tell when the fruit was ripe, as it was quite sour long after it turned black.

Mr. Hoag said the fruit should hang for several days after turning black. Picked several quarts of fine fruit last week.

Mr. Barry thought that from its tenderness it was as little calculated for shipment as the raspberry.

The High Bush or Dorchester was of better flavor, and nearly or quite as large and productive. This at least was the character of the fruits as proved by the analysis.

C. P. Bissell stated that several persons in his neighborhood had abandoned the Dorchester on account of its unproductiveness. Mr. Downing being called upon to give the convention the benefit of his experience with this fruit, stated that the New Orleans was the largest and bore the best crops; the Dorchester was sweet and of better flavor, but not so productive, and the New Orleans was sweeter than either, but not very productive.

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